NOTE XLIII.

ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE LUCANOID GENUS FIGULUS FROM THE MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

BY

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Figulus marginalis, sp. n.

Synonym: *Figulus subcastaneus* v. Voll. (nec Westwood), *Tydschrift voor Entomologie.* Dl. VIII (1865) p. 146 n⁰. 146 and p. 156.

Allied to *Figulus subcastaneus* Westw. [1] but quite distinct from that species by the different tuberculation of the head, by the comparatively longer prothorax and the presence of a tubercle on the middle of its front margin, by the different sculpture of the lateral margin of the elytra, etc.

Length 8—11 mm., breadth at the shoulders 2,6—3,5 mm. — Elongate, parallel, slightly convex. Shining, except the lateral margin and apical portion of the elytra which is opaque. Above dark piceous approaching black; beneath and legs more or less bright brown red.

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[1] *The Entomological Magazine*, vol. V (1838), p. 263, sp. 8. — The correctness of the determination of the species that I believed to be the true *subcastaneus*, and of which the Leyden Museum possess two specimens from Java (Prof. Blume), has been confirmed by a figure drawn up from the type specimen by Prof. Westwood and kindly sent to me by that author.

The head transverse, concave above, covered with large but rather shallow punctures, the punctures much smaller along the anterior margin which is widely emarginate; the ocular canthus narrow, regularly rounded, not emarginate in front, finely and longitudinally scratched, and terminating posteriorly in an acute rectangle; its outer margin slightly raised. The face between the eyes provided with two distant indistinct tubercles, and with two impunctate longitudinal ones in front of the inner orbit [1]). The mandibles are slightly curved and acuminate, longitudinally grooved above, and armed with a small tooth a little before the middle on the inner side. The prothorax is broader than the head, as long as broad, if not longer than broad [2]), the sides sub-parallel, the base truncate with acute angles, the anterior angles slightly produced and rounded; a slight but distinct tubercle on the middle of the front margin [3]), and a narrow, longitudinal, deeply punctured groove across the middle of the disc. The disc strongly and rather closely punctured; except a nearly impunctate broad streak on each side of the groove and a finely punctured narrow one along the lateral margins. The slightly raised lateral margins become distinctly crenulate a little behind the middle. The elytra are of the same width as the prothorax, parallel, pointed and minutely crenulated at the shoulders, with all the striae distinctly punctured, the interstices flat with an irregular row of very fine punctures on the middle, the lateral margin and the apical portion opaque, the former provided with concatenated semicircular shining lines, the latter with large but shallow circular punctures [4]). Beneath the sides

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1) In *F. subcastaneus* Westw. the head is provided between the eyes with a transverse central tubercle most slightly impressed at the top, and the longitudinal tubercle in front of the inner orbit is much more developed.

2) Distinctly broader than long in *F. subcastaneus* Westw.

3) Totally wanting in *F. subcastaneus* Westw.

4) In *F. subcastaneus* Westw. the lateral margin and apical portion of the elytra are not opaque, although covered with irregular opaque punctures, which are confluent on the lateral margin behind the middle.

of the abdomen and mesosternum strongly punctured; the middle of the mesosternum impunctate, with an impressed longitudinal line.

This species seems to be not uncommon at Java (Prof. Blume and Dr. S. Müller), Sumatra (Dr. S. Müller and Sumatra-Expedition) and Borneo (Dr. S. Müller and Dr. Schwaner), and will be found in the collection of the Leyden Museum, and in those of Prof. J. O. Westwood, Major F. J. Sidney Parry, and Mr. F. Ancey of Marseille.

Leyden Museum, June 1879.